

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. Volume XXXIII. No. 113. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY.—MAGNET—IRISHMAN'S HOME. BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY.—FAIRY CIRCUS—IN AND OUT OF PLACE. NEW YORK THEATRE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK HOTEL.—PARIS AND HELEN. OLYMPIC THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Tuesday, April 21, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday counsel for the President announced that the testimony for the defence was closed. The prosecution then proceeded with their additional evidence. The commission of General Washington was read to show that he held office during the pleasure of Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the impeachment proceedings occupied the whole day. In the House the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the impeachment trial was reported, and, after considerable debate, was passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills for the improvement of lands near Wallabout bay, and for a railroad from Atlantic avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were passed, with numerous others of a character not of general interest.

EUROPE.

By special cable telegram from London, dated yesterday, we are informed that the special correspondent of the HERALD in Abyssinia had announced that General Napier, after advancing from Lake Ashangi, ordered a dash to be made on Theodore's works at Magdala, but the result was not known, owing to a break in the telegraph near Senafe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter of the Citizens' Association to Governor Fenton on the subject of the tax levies will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning. It is shown that while in 1850 our taxes were \$59,178,44, in 1868 they will be about \$22,000,000, thus increasing four thousand per cent while our population has increased four hundred per cent.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated March 11. The allies give their report of the passage of the Ironclads by Curupaty and Homatti and represent the action as rather plucky. Fort Establecimiento, above Laureles, was captured on the night of the 18th of February by a charge of Marquis de Caxias' infantry. Fifteen cannon were captured. The works were abandoned soon after being captured, although the position was considered of some importance as protecting Lopez' communications.

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Sergeant Bates, the reconstructing pedestrian, was received in Baltimore yesterday with a grand ovation, the National Guard turning out to do him honor.

The suit against Guion & Co., of Liverpool, for damages by the explosion of nitro-glycerine on board the steamer Europa, at Aspinwall, in April, 1866, has been withdrawn.

The Canadian government, according to rumor, has received further information of the Fenian plot to murder A. J. McKee. It appears that forty devoted members of the Brotherhood drew lots and the execution of the deed fell upon Whelan.

answer would implicate himself, and on each one of them Judge Barnard ordered his commitment to the county jail. At the adjournment of the court, however, he was allowed to go upon his parole.

Judge Hatchford rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Bloomgart, committed by Commissioner Osborn to answer a charge of embezzlement of United States funds in Louisville, Ky. The judge decided that Bloomgart should be returned to Kentucky, although the main evidence against him was what purported to be his own written confession.

IMPEACHMENT—THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE COURT AND THE COUNTRY.

Impeachment, in nearly its full proportions, is now before the country. Nothing in the nature of a fact remains to be given. Counsel are yet to argue on either side, but their argument will mainly deal with the nice points of law and technical interpretation. For the broad view that the people are to take of this remarkable case the picture is complete. And what a picture! We have from time to time touched upon the fact that the possibility of such a trial, on such charges and in such circumstances, was a national disgrace; but looking over the whole case we appreciate that it was before impossible to realize the full depth and extent of that disgrace. It was impossible to conceive that the Congress of the United States should push an unpatriotic purpose to such an extreme—should pursue the national Executive with such inveterate persistency, and at last have so little to show to his reproach and in explanation and justification of its own course—should be able without an overwhelming sense of shame to rest its case, not having given a tittle of evidence to sustain its charges, leaving the inevitable and necessary inference that in this pretended discharge of a great duty it was from the first moved only by partisan malignity.

Undoubtedly this inference is the final result upon the minds of the people. Ordinary men, desiring to be right and not able to see that the House of Representatives has proved any offence against the President, turn to impeachment organs to find assistance in the search for some reason against the Executive; and in the most violent, the least scrupulous of these organs, what do they see? They see it tacitly admitted that nothing has been proved, but find the Senate urged to convict and remove the President nevertheless; to convict and remove him, not because he is guilty of the charges on which he has been arraigned, but because of the crimes he may commit in the future.

Was the name of justice ever before prostituted to such a use in the midst of a sane and reasoning people? Suppose a man on trial for murder—it is proved and all know that he has not committed the murder he is charged with, but justice is urged to hang him nevertheless; for if it does not his enemies are convinced that he will commit some murder to-morrow. Can a nation be more degraded, politically, intellectually and morally, than to be represented by a Congress to whom the political vampires dare profess such advice and such reasoning—by a Congress whom those who know it best assume that such reasoning will move?

Revolutionary periods are troublous and trying ones to men in high station; but there is a time above all others when the ruler of a people is in a dilemma from which there is no comfortable egress. This is the time when he is the head and front of a great revolutionary success, when he stands as the chief executive officer—the prime director of the power of a people who have just triumphed in a great struggle. Let no person in his senses envy the position of that man, with the conquered people prostrate at his feet in front and the noisy elements of the successful people clamoring behind. What will he do? Will he consent, as Sulla did, to be the mere head of a party and rush on with the triumphant masses, trampling the prostrate down and distributing their wealth, fully conscious that this indulgence of the passions of party is the ruin of his country? Or will he, like the wiser William of Orange, consider the whole people, and not a party, and, doing his utmost to restrain the savage excesses and revenges of the triumphant host, try to moderate all and make peace possible and worth having? Should he choose this wiser course his difficulties will deepen in proportion as his purpose is pure. He will have both parties as his enemies and assailants. He will be hated by the conquered as the representative of the success achieved over them and as the man who tries to secure the legitimate result of that success, and hated by the conquerors for controlling their fury and preventing the glut of their lust for revenge and spoil. And it is in virtue of these reasons that Mr. Johnson, not loved by the Southern leaders, is so savagely hated, not on reason, but on instinct, by the dominant party of the North. It is for this that they would punish, if not the crimes he has committed, then those he may commit. Sympathizing to the utmost with the great struggle of the Northern people for the salvation of the government, he saw the triumph of that struggle, but at the close saw that triumph threatening to degenerate into a mere vulgar frenzy of proscription and revenge. He stood forward to save the cause, to save the success of the Northern people from the dishonor that the conduct of fanatics would put upon it—from the disgrace that its abuse by political reprobates would bring. He was accused of having gone over to the South because he stood forth boldly as the protector of the people who had surrendered and thrown themselves with generous confidence on the mercy of the nation. Then the political outbursts whom the President thus restrained raised the cry of impeachment. But there was no avowal

with them in the people, and they dared not venture for a while; but, keeping up the cry, they finally screwed their courage to the sticking place and made their great attempt, and this is the result.—They have proved to the nation that the President has been guilty of no offence; has done no act that he had not full power and authority to do; has sinned against nothing but their party programme, and has had the high courage to disregard that party programme where it was in conflict with the interest of the country. Such is the appearance impeachment will present in history.

By the record of this trial, therefore, the President is presented as a man who took a large and statesmanlike view of our troubles and who acted in the spirit of a true patriot with earnest loyalty to a large view of the nation's necessities. By that very record he is acquitted of all offence that the people would punish, and all that is now to be insisted upon is that the name of the people shall not again be used to cover party purpose. Except in this view it would be unimportant how the Senate might vote. It cannot condemn the man whom the record acquits. A vote cast for conviction would, as between the court and the accused, injure only the Senator who cast it. But we have a right to demand that the State shall not be involved in the disgrace of the Senators who are so regardless of honor, of truth, of law, of justice—so regardless of their own characters and of common decency—as to vote for the conviction of the President. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Conkling, Senators from New York, are counted upon as certain to vote that way. We know not how they can reconcile such a vote to their consciences. We know not whether conscience will have much to do with it, but we know that if these men vote in that way they will vote in defiance of the universal sense of their constituency. New York is against impeachment, heart and soul, man and boy, woman and child, wherever there is thought, reason and judgment; wherever there is an intellect not clouded by the spirit of party revenge or fanatical devotion to a narrow policy. Mr. Disraeli, in his speech on the Irish Church the other day, raised the point of the "moral competency" of national legislatures to deal at all times with certain questions. He said that on great points affecting the fundamental laws of the country "Parliament was not morally competent to decide if those who elected it had not some intimation that such questions would be raised." Let Mr. Morgan and Mr. Conkling consider this. They are to determine points in our fundamental law, and they know that since they were elected the State has gone against the policy they support by fifty thousand majority. They will see, if they rise to the height of Disraeli's idea, that when Senators are tempted to balance between fidelity to the people and fidelity to party, and are likely to go over on the wrong side, their only honorable course is to resign their places.

Senator Morgan of New York.

The people of this great State have viewed with some surprise the course pursued by Senator Morgan since the impeachment trial began. Difficult as it is to reconcile his votes with strict impartiality from partisan considerations, the high character of the Senator has shielded him to a great extent from censure. Mr. Morgan is a merchant of this city; he is well known for personal integrity and purity of purpose, and hitherto even his bitterest enemies have given him credit for acting from conviction. But Mr. Morgan cannot now so far deceive himself as to believe that the conviction and removal of President Johnson will cool down political asperities, resuscitate our drooping commerce, rectify the financial mismanagement of his party, or in any respect benefit the country at large. He may perceive that in the present condition of affairs so gross an outrage upon our institutions and upon fair play cannot fail to have a most disastrous effect. How, then, will Mr. Morgan vote when he is called upon to answer whether Mr. Johnson is guilty or innocent of the puerile charges which have been brought against him? The Senator is certainly fully aware of the position of New York on this question. He must know that by a majority of fifty thousand the people of this State last November condemned the revolutionary course of Congress, and that since the impeachment trial commenced at nearly every local election the radicals have met with most disastrous defeats. Will he, a servant of the people, bend to the will of those who elevated him to the high position he occupies, or will he yield to the clamors of party? This is a question which he will probably have to answer during the present week. How will it be answered? Will he defy his constituency and vote for conviction, in violation of every principle of law and justice, or will he perform his duty to his State and vote for acquittal? The political future of himself and his colleague rests upon this issue. Will Mr. Morgan rise above partisan considerations and sympathies, and, by performing a plain and imperative duty, insure the success of that future?

Loose Management of the National Banks.

The national banks are beginning to show their contempt of law and to display a high-handed, independent conduct. It appears that the Comptroller of the Currency has been compelled to call upon the bank officers to perform their duty according to the twenty-fifth section of the National Bank act, which requires an examination of their securities in the hands of the United States Treasurer. Hundreds of the banks have neglected this duty, and it appears they had some cause for the neglect in the insufficiency of their securities. They begin to fear close scrutiny or supervision. These are some of the first symptoms of rottenness which indicate a general smash whenever a financial crisis comes or whenever they may be called upon for specie payments. Like all great monopolies with vast privileges and profits, these banks become extravagant, speculative and reckless. They will soon demand an expansion of their currency, and, considering their immense power, will no doubt obtain it. This may float them along on the high tide of inflation for a time, but the bubble will burst in a few years at farthest. The sooner Congress repeals the law creating these infamous monopolies the better for the country. Knock the props of Treasury support from under them, which they have no right to receive, and they will fall by their own rottenness.

"Old Ben Wade" and His Cabinet.

It is given out from Washington that Andrew Johnson would probably be acquitted upon all that he has done, in the way of "high crimes and misdemeanors," if it were not for the fears of the republican party as to what he might do if permitted to run the administration on a new lease for ten months longer. This partially explains the party necessity for his removal. But an immediate restoration of the thirty thousand federal offices into the hands of a radical President, for a new distribution, is the paramount consideration calling for Johnson's expulsion. In his hands the bulk of this capital will be lost for radical electioneering purposes, whiskey rings and all, while if placed at the dispensation of "Old Ben Wade" it will be a gain of many millions to the electioneering resources of the radical camp. If Senators Morgan and Conkling, for instance, have been among the most stringent of the radicals in the limitation of the evidence for the defendant, it is, perhaps, because they feel that without the assistance of the spoils of the New York Custom House, Post Office, &c., the fifty thousand democratic majority secured in this State last fall will be too much even for General Grant and Fenton combined to overcome next November.

In this view the party pressure upon the Senate, it is generally thought, must result in Andrew Johnson's eviction. What, then, after his removal, will be the first thing in order under "Old Ben Wade"? The appointment of a new Cabinet; and that "Old Ben" will have a new Cabinet from stem to stern cannot be doubted. He is very properly close mouthed upon this important subject, and though many desire to know no man can say what his preferences are in reference to any of the executive departments. But still there are straws and feathers flitting about which show the drift of the wind. Among the seven impeachment Managers of the House prosecution there are, we believe, at least two or three candidates for the Cabinet. That Massachusetts will come in for a member under President Wade is morally certain, and her claim will be met, probably, with Butler for the State Department or Boutwell for the Treasury. The republican State authorities of Pennsylvania having filed their caveat in behalf of Stanton's promotion, he at least will be retained in the War Office, unless, in view of a needful rest after his arduous and exhausting conflict with old General Thomas, he shall insist upon being relieved. In that case, with Senator Morgan for the Treasury, Butler may reach his long-coveted position of head of the War Office; and for Southern radical negro reconstruction he will be difficult to supplant with President Wade. With Mr. Morgan as Secretary of the Treasury, Thurlow Weed and his lobby posse comitatus and his newspaper attachments will come into line again on accommodating terms, including the "Old Man's" consent to Greeley's appointment as Postmaster General.

This compromise between Weed and Greeley on the peace platform of the Custom House will be nothing remarkable after the unbidding of Butler by General Grant on this impeachment. In any event, before all these Cabinet positions are gobbled up we would again submit to the favorable consideration of Mr. Wade the claims and qualifications of Greeley for the office of Postmaster General in a radical reconstruction of the administration. Greeley, in this office, would perhaps save to the department four or five hundred dollars a year on mileage, two or three hundred on books, and a few hundreds at least in the exclusion of illegal franks from the mails. We opine, too, that in distributing his Post Offices he would not overlook the equal rights of his fellow citizens of African descent, although, from having turned his back upon women's rights in the matter of suffrage, we suppose that the women postmistresses holding over from Andrew Johnson would find but little favor from Massa Greeley. One thing is very clear: he is impatient for Johnson's removal—so very eager for it that he must have a very big axe of his own to grind with the President *ad interim* that is to be. We are, nevertheless, somewhat apprehensive that the Loyal League, in the matter of that ball for Jeff Davis, will be apt to put in a damaging remonstrance with "Old Ben Wade." At all events, before the end of next week, with Andrew Johnson's removal, we may look out for a tremendous commotion over the spoils among the wrangling radicals at Washington, or, with Johnson's acquittal, for a terrible explosion.

Murder in High Life.

The letter of our correspondent in Vienna, published yesterday, relates the history of two cases of *voluntatis*, which, for the time being, have startled the community in Austria and Poland. In the one case a young baroness poisons a rival—a young countess—with the connivance of her victim's husband, hoping to fill the place of the victim herself. This is no uncommon incident in the story of ill-dispensed love and criminal aspirations for its fulfillment; but it is not often that it becomes the subject of courtroom scenes, with a possible termination on the scaffold, where the parties concerned are of the noble order. In the courts of France and England and Austria and the United States, crimes springing from this cause do not unfrequently command the attention of judges and juries and lawyers; but the accused usually belong to the humbler classes. Vice, however, even when it assumes the hideous form of murder, is not a deadly inheritance solely bequeathed to the poor. In England there has been the memorable case of the Earl of Ferrers, who expiated his offence upon the gallows, and in France that of the Duc de Praslin, who murdered his wife. In this country we still remember with horror, mingled, perhaps, with surprise, the Webster and Parker and Colt cases, and the sad story of Margaret Garrity, all deliberate enough and extraordinary enough to claim a place among the *casus volentatis* of our times.

The second murder referred to by our Vienna correspondent occurred lately in Cracow. The criminal is a descendant of one of the noblest families in Poland, whose progenitors fought for freedom side by side with Palski a hundred years ago. Into this singular case, too cowardly and brutal as it was, love entered as the controlling instigation of the crime. The murderer was poor and he loved a beautiful and wealthy girl, but being without money the bars of hope were closed against him by an inexorable father. To obtain the means to achieve his object he planned a foul deed—the murder of a poor, helpless widow, and succeeded in despoiling

her as she lay asleep under her own roof. Justice, swift and strong, followed him, his love abandoned him, and he has been condemned to eighteen years' penal servitude.

The trial of the Baroness Julie Von Ebergeny for the murder of Countess Choriulsky is to come off in Vienna, and her accomplice, Count Choriulsky, will be tried at Munich. It is some time since the criminal courts of Europe have been engaged in murder cases where members of the nobility figured as the chief actors.

Impeachment as a Political Necessity—Ben Wade's Policy.

The statement that impeachment is a necessity to the republican party has more significance than many who are in the habit of making it, or hearing it, may suppose. The removal of Andrew Johnson and the installation of Ben Wade in his place are vital to the existence of republicanism as a political organization; for without full possession of the entire machinery of the government, and unrestricted power to carry out a certain line of policy, it is doubtful whether the party could hold together until the next general election. The secret motive that more than any other underlies impeachment is the conviction that the country is on the eve of a tremendous revolution, which, unless averted, is certain to bring down our financial and commercial systems in ruins, and to bury beneath them the men who are responsible for the existing condition of affairs. The war brought about an entire change in our habits as a commercial people, inducing an eager desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth and a recklessness in speculation and expenditure unknown before, even in this country. Since the close of the rebellion we have been continuing on at a high pressure speed, increasing the burden of debt and taxation and keeping up our military and other governmental expenses on a war footing, while the Southern States remain disorganized and shut out from the nation as a source of commercial wealth. It is evident that the reaction, which is inevitable sooner or later, cannot be much longer postponed, and there are unmistakable signs, in the recent convulsions in railroad and other stocks, of an approaching panic, which, if not checked, will bring about a great political revolution, resulting in the entire overthrow of the republican party.

It is to meet and avert this danger that Johnson is to be deposed, so that, with one of their own number in the Executive office and a large majority in both houses of Congress, a policy may be carried out by the republicans based upon the principles of the famous speech of Ben Wade in the West last year. We should not be surprised if the first act would be to flood the currency by the immediate issue of one hundred million dollars through the national banks. The promise of a return to specie payments by the republican party is in the same category with the promises of the Kingdom of Heaven made by the missionaries to those converts who are prompt in the settlement of their tithes. The first increase of a hundred million of new paper will only be a drop in the bucket, and will be followed by further inflation as the necessities of the party may require. It will, however, at the start carry with it a speculative credit of eight hundred millions, under the influence of which all manner of land schemes, railroad projects and every conceivable means of investment and profit will receive a tremendous impetus. The age of iron, the golden age and the age of brass, will be followed by the age of national bank rage, and there will be an expansion of credit all over the country such as the world has never yet witnessed. In England and France the government banks hold a check upon financial affairs; but with us there is no such restraining power, and with a Congress fostering all the most extravagant schemes and jobs, and with an Executive whose agrarian principles are well known, we shall have a perfect saturnalia of credit and speculation. Stocks will rise to a fabulous price and the wildest projects will find ready adherents. Thus the financial crisis which is now nearly upon us will be driven off to a future period, a fictitious prosperity will amuse the people and distract their thoughts from the political troubles of the times, and the election will be carried in a whirl and tempest of excitement.

As a matter of course the crash will come at last. The property that has been produced in the progress of the expansion policy will remain, but, as we said in 1837, it will be "running about all over the country trying to find its owners." Prices will fall with fearful suddenness and the revulsion will be tremendous. All the banks, railroads, telegraph lines, express and other stock companies will break down, and their shares will be purchased at ten cents on the dollar. The men who are to be instrumental now in bringing upon us the era of inflation and expansion will have the inside track, and, possessing the knowledge of the moment when the panic will fall upon the country, will avail themselves of it, escape from the ruins and buy up all the railroads and other property of the country for a mere song. So that they will not only succeed now in driving off the hour of their political downfall for another Presidential term, but will eventually get into their own hands the bulk of the material wealth of the nation. This is the real object of impeachment, and this is the political necessity which obliges the republican party to rid itself of honest Andy Johnson.

SENATOR CONKLING AND THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

How will Mr. Conkling vote on the impeachment question? This is what the people of the State of New York want to know. Will he be carried away from a plain sense of justice and decency in voting President Johnson guilty for party purposes, when there is not the faintest pretext for the trashy and ridiculous charges? Mr. Conkling has been regarded as a man of high character, "a high-toned young man," as we have heard it remarked, and Mr. Cady Stanton says he is the handsomest man in the Senate. Will he destroy this high character and blast his future prospects by an iniquitous party vote against the President, when there is not a shadow of proof that the President is guilty? If he should be blind to justice in the case, let him remember that a large majority of the citizens of this State are against the whole wicked proceedings, and will surely call him to account hereafter.

Our Latest Mexican News.

In yesterday's HERALD we publish a special telegram relative to the actual condition of affairs in the Mexican republic. The only thing which is not new in the only thing which is interesting, and that is that Mexico remains true to the character which she has not unjustly won. Chronic revolution is as predicable of Mexico now as it has been any time since the year 1810. Party has succeeded party in the government of that country with a rapidity which has had no parallel in the history of nations. From Yturbe to Maximilian and Juarez each new party has promised the country salvation, but salvation seems more hopeless now than ever. Maximilian, we were told, was the only barrier in the way of peace and prosperity. Maximilian, as we thought and still think, was very unnecessarily put to death; but while the republic is still in peril anarchy thrives more and more. The government of Juarez has shown itself utterly incompetent to grapple with the revolution, and the presumption justified by our latest news is that certain States in the Northwest will secede, and either form themselves into a separate and independent republic or seek annexation to the United States. Matters are little better so near the Mexican capital than at Vera Cruz and La Puebla. The end cannot be far off when rebellion is everywhere.

Germany.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published a series of letters illustrative of the state of affairs in Germany. The Berlin and Frankfurt letters were specially interesting. The King's birthday, which was held on Sunday, March 22, had been more than usually festive and brilliant. Prussia, like the rest of Europe, has been tickled and somewhat perplexed by our grand impeachment farce. The comparative indifference with which the American people witness proceedings which would shake to its foundations every State in Europe they cannot understand. If this trial be got over peacefully, as it doubtless will, we shall be regarded by them as the most wondrous people on the face of the earth. Severe and even merciless criticisms had appeared in the Berlin journals on the Napoleonic pamphlet. The *entende cordiale* between France and Prussia was supposed to be somewhat aided by the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to Berlin; but from the general treatment of the Emperor's pamphlet, as well as from other causes, it was manifest that Prussia did not mean to court France more than was necessary. At Frankfurt American residents were not quite satisfied with the new naturalization treaty which Mr. Bancroft had just concluded. The elections for the Zollverein, which were just going on, were giving evidence that the different States of Southern Germany were not quite disposed to yield up their rights entirely in the interest of Prussia. American bonds were flat on the Frankfurt Bourse in consequence of the action taken by certain conventions in favor of paying the debt in greenbacks. All over Germany preparations were going on for a large emigration in the spring.

Important News from Abyssinia.

By special cable telegram from London, dated yesterday, we learn that the correspondent of the HERALD attached to the British expedition in Abyssinia had just announced, by letter and telegraph despatches, the highly important intelligence that Major General Napier, after passing Lake Ashangi by some few days' march, ordered a dash in force on the defensive works of Theodore at Magdala, and that the assault was made by British troops, equipped in light marching order, some short time subsequent to the 19th of March.

Our advices from Zoulla of the 2d of April report that the result of the movement was then unknown, in consequence of a break which occurred in the field telegraph near the army post at Senafe interrupting communication between the troops and the shore.

The receipt of this news will agitate England deeply, particularly so long as the people are uninformed as to the consequences of the attack. It is probable Napier has triumphed, but the break in the telegraph, just at a moment of such consequence, invites a doubt, to say the least, of any important success. Should he have failed or sustained a decided repulse at the hands of the negroes it may produce very decided and immediate consequences on the fate of the Disraeli-Derby Cabinet, the Abyssinian war not having been very popular in Great Britain at any time.

THE TREASURY GOLD SALES.

The selling of gold by the Treasury Department is a nice plum for three or four favored banking and stock firms in this city. Three of these houses alone have sold within six weeks over ten millions of gold. The percentage for making the sales amounts to a large sum, but the amount that may be and no doubt is realized from a knowledge of what is going to be sold, and from the opportunities afforded for controlling the market, must be in the course of a year enormous. It is well for Jay Cooke & Co. and the other firms to be in favor with Mr. McCulloch. Now this is all wrong. There ought to be no favoritism nor secrecy. The gold should be sold publicly, and public announcement should be made previously, and all through the Treasury Department direct. No agency is needed. There is no necessity to pay any commission, and the greatest competition should be invited through the publicity of proposed sales. The Treasury Department, like every other department of the government, is conducted upon the job principle and through favoritism.

THE EREB BILL PASSED.

The Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 101 to 5, passed the Erie Railway bill in the same shape in which it passed the Senate. A report was current at Albany that a compromise had been effected between Vanderbilt and Drew, and it is said that the Assembly and the lobby were heartily disgusted with the sudden termination of a fight that seemed to promise such rich spoils to the camp followers. The rumor in respect to the settlement of the quarrel between the rival railroads, however, lacks confirmation. The bill as passed is a good measure, and will, no doubt, speedily receive the Governor's signature and become a law.

SCIENCE IS DEFEATED. Mrs. —The wife of Daniel P. — of Dudley, committed suicide last Saturday night. She retired with her husband as usual, but afterwards got up and went into an adjoining room and hanged herself, and was found dead Sunday morning. She was about fifty years of age and highly respectable, but for a few months past has shown symptoms of insanity, which has increased during the last two weeks. — Worcester Spy, April 20.